

EC-639. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of D.C. Act 11-28 enacted by the Council on February 7, 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-640. A communication from the Executive Director of the National Capital Planning Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Inspector General; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-641. A communication from the President of Inter-American Foundation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Inspector General for fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-642. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fiscal year 1993 required under the Indian Civil Service Retirement Act 1993; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-643. A communication from the Director, Office of Financial Management, General Accounting Office, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1994 annual report of the Comptrollers General Retirement System; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. D'AMATO (for himself and Mr. PRESSLER):

S. 578. A bill to limit assistance for Turkey under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act until that country complies with certain human rights standards; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BREAUX (for himself and Mr. BROWN):

S. 579. A bill to amend the JOBS program in title IV of the Social Security Act to provide for a job placement voucher program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. ROBB, Mr. HELMS, Mr. SIMON, and Mr. THOMAS):

S.J. Res. 29. A joint resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to North-South dialogue on the Korean Peninsula and the United States-North Korea Agreed Framework; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. SIMPSON):

S.J. Res. 30. A joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Homer Alfred Neal as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. D'AMATO (for himself and Mr. PRESSLER):

S. 578. A bill to limit assistance for Turkey under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act until that country complies with certain human rights standards; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

TURKISH HUMAN RIGHTS COMPLIANCE ACT

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation which

will help restore credibility to our foreign assistance program by ensuring that one of the largest recipients of United States aid, the Republic of Turkey, adheres to internationally accepted standards for human rights and humanitarian practices.

The time has come, after years of fruitless quiet diplomacy, for the Congress to take the lead in addressing a broad range of issues dealing with Turkey, including its worsening human rights record, its continued blockade of humanitarian supplies to Armenia, its refusal to work toward a lasting and equitable settlement in Cyprus, its denial of basic rights to its Kurdish minority, and its continued persecution of Christian communities in Turkey. The hundreds of millions of dollars that the United States sends to Turkey each year provides us with the necessary leverage to bring about positive change in each of these five areas.

In each of these areas, Turkey has consistently violated international treaties and agreements to which it is a signatory. Among these are the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the European Convention on Human Rights.

The Congress, in the fiscal year 1995 foreign aid bill, withheld 10 percent of the principal amount of direct loans for Turkey based on its human rights record and the situation in Cyprus. The Turkish Government has spoken clearly on this issue—they will reject any United States aid tied to its human rights record. While the de-linking of United States assistance and human rights may be in the interests of the Turkish Government, it is surely not in the interest of the United States or the international community. It is clear, given the Turkish Government's response, that we must move beyond symbolism and fundamentally reassess our relationship with Turkey.

On the question of human rights, we need only to look at the State Department's recently released 1995 country reports on human rights, to see that years and even decades of behind the scenes efforts by the State Department have not produced any improvement in the human rights situation in Turkey. This report concludes, in fact, that "the human rights situation in Turkey worsened significantly in 1994."

Mr. President, the full spectrum of human rights monitoring organizations have condemned Turkey for its systematic and widespread abuse of human rights, including the use of torture. Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, the U.N. Committee Against Torture, the European Parliament, the International Human Rights Law Group, the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, Physicians Without Frontiers, Freedom House, the humanitarian law project, the Turkish Human Rights Association, and other organizations have documented the deteriorating human rights situation in Turkey.

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My legislation would link the level of United States assistance to Turkey's willingness to allow free and unfettered monitoring of the human rights environment within its territory by domestic and international human rights monitoring organizations. Among the groups which have been denied full access in the past are the Turkish Human Rights Association, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Amnesty International, and Human Rights Watch.

I would like to address Kurdish rights, or lack thereof. Nowhere is the case for cutting aid to Turkey more compelling than on the question of the Kurds. To this day, Turkey continues to deny the very existence of its 15 million Kurdish citizens. The Turkish military has systematically emptied over 2,000 Kurdish villages and uprooted over a million Kurdish citizens from their homes. The Turkish Government's systematic and deliberate eradication of the Kurdish identity within its borders is, in many ways, a high-technology version of the massacres and deportations of the Armenian genocide earlier this century.

If Turkey is to continue benefiting from the generosity of the American taxpayer, it must take demonstrable steps toward the full recognition of the civil, cultural, and human rights of its Kurdish civilians and demonstrate that it will resolve the Kurdish question peacefully.

Important too is the question of Cyprus which remains unresolved more than 20 years after Turkey's illegal 1974 invasion of the island nation. Despite countless U.N. resolutions and international agreements, Turkey continues its illegal military occupation and has obstructed efforts toward a peaceful settlement. The division of the island and the massive uprooting of Greek Cypriots caused by the 1974 invasion remain a constant reminder of the failure of the international community to enforce a lasting and equitable resolution to the conflict.

The Turkish Government must take demonstrable steps toward the total withdrawal of its military forces from Cyprus. In addition, Turkey must demonstrate its support for a settlement recognizing the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus with a constitutional democracy based on majority rule, the rule of law and the protection of minority rights.

Mr. President, I must state that the failure of quiet diplomacy on the part of the State Department is nowhere more apparent than in its failure to lift the Turkish blockade of humanitarian aid to Armenia. In violation of international law and in defiance of the United Nations, Turkey continues to blockade its border with Armenia. For close to 2 years, the Turkish Government has refused to allow desperately needed United States and other international assistance reach the people of